

BURGLAR IS ROUTED  
BY WOMAN TEACHER

Miss Bertha Pattengill Drives  
Away Thief Who Enters Hardin  
College Dormitory.

## GIRLS ALMOST TERRORIZED.

After Reaching Brunswick the  
Thief Decides He Doesn't Want  
Some of the Jewelry and Re-  
turns It With Apologies.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20.—Miss Bertha Pattengill, instructor of Latin at Hardin Female College, put to flight a burglar who broke into the dormitory early yesterday morning and terrorized several of the girls. He carried away considerable jewelry and some cash.

After making the rounds of several rooms, the burglar chanced to enter that of Miss Pattengill, a Latin teacher from Atlanta, Ill. Instead of becoming alarmed as some of the pupils had become, she instantly rose up and demanded of the intruder what he meant. He thrust a revolver in her face and commanded her to keep silent.

Miss Pattengill slipped the revolver aside and gave a scream which so frightened the burglar that he made for the door. Several persons were aroused, and saw the burglar running down the stairway, but none could cut off his retreat, and he escaped.

Among the things he stole were \$14 in cash, two watches, a locket and a railroad pass. When he reached Brunswick, Mo., he decided he did not want the locket and the pass, so he returned them to the owner, Miss Louise Blackmire, a teacher, with the following note:

"GENTLEMAN BURGLAR."  
The man, who is white, is described by the ladies whose rooms he entered as being quiet, reserved in manner and polite. He was dressed in a black suit, with a tightly buttoned neck, and wore a black bowler hat. There was a light burning in the hall, and when he opened the door to leave Miss Blackmire's room his face could be seen. His features are said to be regular, with a rather prominent nose. He was smoothly shaven, of medium build.

The burglar got into the building by using a sashpuller, which he secured in the furnace-room, to reach the bottom of the fire escape on the east end of the building. Climbing the fire escape, he entered at the hall window.

The first room entered was that of Miss Louise Blackmire of this city and Mrs. Grace Verity of Kansas City. One dollar was taken from Miss Blackmire's room, and from Miss Verity, Miss Blackmire was asked where he had only one, which she said was in her pocketbook and where her rings were. She told of the pocketbook and of her roommates, and when asked where her rings were, said she had only one, which she said was in her pocketbook and where her rings were. She told of the pocketbook and of her roommates, and when asked where her rings were, said she had only one, which she said was in her pocketbook and where her rings were.

He overlooked some valuable jewelry on the dresser.

In the next room entered a watch was taken from Miss Jessie Ludlow of South Dakota. The thief then took Miss Louise Blackmire's locket from her room.

The next room he went into was that of Miss Pattengill, who gave the alarm after a slight struggle in which the man reached the door first after Miss Pattengill had slapped his forehead from her face.

ILLINOIS SLEEPING GIRL  
IS NOW FULLY RECOVERED.

MISS DORA MECK.  
The "sleeping girl" of Centralia, Ill., who is now fully awake for the first time in three weeks.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Centralia, Ill., Oct. 20.—Miss Dora Meek, the sleeping girl, has completely opened her eyes and mind to things as they are, after three weeks. She is now up and goes about as usual, though the long sleep has left her in a somewhat weakened condition.

The girl went to sleep at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, September 23, and she was not roused out of what seemed a sound slumber for a week later. For days then her mind seemed to be wandering, and the physicians who were attending her could not tell whether she would return to her normal condition or would go back to sleep, probably to remain unconscious until death relieved her. Now they feel assured she is well—at least for the time being. None of them will venture to say when she will be seized with another sleeping spell.

During all of her sleep the pupils of her eyes retained their normal condition. One thing which puzzled physicians was her remarkable power to withstand the tests of ammonia, massage and ice applications, which prove successful in rousing the most difficult cases.

Now that she is awake, Miss Meek tells an interesting story of her experience. It develops that, though she was apparently asleep, she was semiconscious nearly all of the time, and can remember accurately the sensations which occurred to her. It appeared to her that she went on a long journey into the etherial world and visited other planets, dwelling for a time with the inhabitants, whom she describes with precision. While in the midst of such trips, she says, she was usually brought back to earth by a startling shock of some one slapping her violently or by the inhaling of the ammonia fumes. Though she realized what the physicians were doing, she says, she was powerless to tell them anything or to move a muscle.

Doctors here agree that the unusual sleep was the result of hysteria. Two years ago she had a quarrel with her sweetheart and the next day she was found in the woods asleep in a slumber similar to the recent attack. On Saturday before the last sleep she had another quarrel with her sweetheart, and it is believed to have had some influence in producing the sleep.

MOTION TO DISMISS  
DRAINAGE CANAL SUIT.

Reason Alleged Is Lack of Proven-  
tion on the Part of the State  
of Missouri.

The Republic Bureau.  
Washington, Oct. 20.—To-day the Chicago Drainage canal company asked the United States Supreme Court to dismiss the case brought by St. Louis to enjoin the dumping of sewage into the Mississippi through the canal. Judge William M. Springer, counsel for the canal company, obtained from the court leave to file a motion to dismiss the suit for want of prosecution.

Judge Springer filed the text of the motion and also a brief in support of it and also has given notice to the attorneys for St. Louis that the motion will be called up in the Supreme Court for consideration November 10.

The grounds upon which this motion is based are that nearly two years have elapsed since the suit was instituted in the Supreme Court and that about eighteen months have elapsed since the last order was taken in the case and since the issues have been made up for trial by the pleadings; that an entire term of the court has elapsed since any steps have been taken to establish by proof or competent testimony the allegations of the bill of complaint; that the burden of proof is upon the complainant, St. Louis and the State of Missouri, and not having taken any measures toward establishing the case it must be dismissed; and, further, that the tendency of the suit is a constant menace to the defendants and has a tendency to destroy confidence in the utility and success of the great canal which has been constructed, and that the sanitary district has been subjected to large expenditures in preparing for the trial on the merits and that these expenses will be continued until the case is finally disposed of.

The brief filed with the motion sets forth the legal propositions in support of this motion, and the effect of the bill of complaint have been joined in a chancery suit, it is incumbent upon the complainant to prosecute the case successfully within a reasonable time, and failing to do so, the defendants have the case dismissed.

The defendants contend that the evidence which has been taken by agreement of the parties by experts and chemists demonstrates that the sewage entering the great canal has not caused a pollution of the waters of the Illinois River; by reason of other works that the water of the Illinois River resumes its normal purity before it enters the narrows of Peoria, and also before it enters the Mississippi at the mouth of the Illinois River; and furthermore, the tendency of the suit is a constant menace to the physical condition of the Missouri and Mississippi, never got to the St. Louis intake and that the Illinois water was pressed over against the Illinois shore and that, after the water passed St. Louis, it received the drainage of St. Louis and all its suburbs, a population of nearly 600,000, and if there is any pollution of the river below that point it is attributable to the people of St. Louis, for which the sanitary district is not responsible.

Supreme Court does not  
awe John L. Sullivan.

Former Champion Pugilist Shouts Out  
at Will and Surprises Crowd by  
Shaking Judge's Hand.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Oct. 20.—John L. Sullivan, prize fighter, saloonkeeper and actor, occupied a chair in trial term, Part VII, of the Supreme Court this morning, waiting to be called as a witness for Daniel F. Dwyer in a suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover \$10,000 for alleged personal injuries.

The plaintiff, Dwyer, was called to the stand, and while the jury heard how he was knocked down by the car Sullivan, a crowd of about 100 men, gathered around him, and he was surrounded by a mob of men, some of whom were shouting and cheering, and others were trying to get at him. Sullivan, however, remained calm and composed, and after a short time he was called back to the stand.

"You did not walk down the street or up the street; you were knocked out in the first round," shouted Sullivan in a loud tone.

"Are you the witness?" demanded George W. Funnery, Jr., counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

"No, yet; not yet; but I'll be—yes, yet," retorted Sullivan, to the great amusement of the spectators.

"Pardon me, Judge, your Honor," exclaimed Sullivan, as he turned toward Justice Gieseler and waved his huge right hand.

Justice Gieseler motioned with his right arm to Sullivan to take a seat. Sullivan, however, remained standing, and then he turned to the jury and said:

"That Judge would make a great fight referee; he never loses his temper. He's the right kind. He shook hands with me. He's all right."

Bugger With Family Upset.

Frightened by a steam engine, a horse upset a buggy containing Henry Bender of No. 212 Fifth street, his wife and two children, throwing them to the ground near the Mounted Police Station, in Forest Park yesterday afternoon. The boy and girl received several bruises. Mr. and Mrs. Bender escaped injury.

LIVELY OPPOSITION  
TO PEACE PLAN

Miners Adjourn Until To-Day.  
When It Is Expected That Strike  
Will Be Declared Off.

## MITCHELL GROWS ELOQUENT.

Makes Two Notable Addresses to  
the Convention—Probable Con-  
tents of Resolutions Outlined  
by Committee Last Night.

Wheeler, Pa., Oct. 20.—The anxious miners met to-day, but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so to-morrow.

There were 62 delegates present in the Nesbitt Theater, where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 97 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposed plan of arbitration.

The great majority of the delegates were unimpressed, the few who were being encouraged, from men and women, who said that the 500 strikers of those classes may not get back their old places, now held by nonunion men.

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OBJECTED TO PLAN.  
This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the President's plan, which carried with it a general resumption of work through the 10-mile strip of the hard coal mining region.

At one time to-day it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt the recommendation of President Mitchell to end the strike, but the steammen's plan was too earnest, and the final vote went over until to-morrow, when it is next to certain the vote to declare the strike off will show a big majority for it.

THE LEADERS OF THE STRIKERS, EXCEPT MR. MITCHELL, WERE HARDLY HEARD AT ALL IN THE CONVENTION TO-DAY, THE ANXIOUS ENGINEERS BEING ALLOWED TO GIVE FULL EXPRESSION TO THEIR FEELINGS.

FOREWOMEN CONCLUSION.  
But to-morrow, it is predicted, the leaders will be heard, and one of them, a high district officer, said to-day that there would not be more than fifteen votes recorded against the plan which the President of the United States has proposed to them and which all the highest officials of the mine workers in this region earnestly have recommended.

There were two sessions, forenoon and afternoon, to-day, and the net result as regards the progress of the convention toward its great object, was a permanent organization with Mr. Mitchell in the chair, his speech, laying the President's plan before the delegates; his eloquent impromptu speech advocating its adoption, and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. This committee, as Mr. Mitchell said to the delegates, would prepare a formal statement to the public, telling fully and carefully why the convention decided to continue the strike, if it should so decide, and why the strike was declared off, if that was the outcome of their deliberations.

The question before the convention, when it adjourned for the day, was on the adoption of the resolution embodied in President Mitchell's opening speech to call off the strike and leave all questions to the President's commission.

NEWSPAPER MEN FAVORED.  
The surprise of the convention to-day was the decision to admit newspaper men to all the sessions, open or executive, when even union miners eagerly waiting by the hundreds out in the street could not get into the theater.

Twice the newspaper men won a victory by big majorities. First, when a petition from them asking to be allowed to remain was read and a motion to grant the request was carried, and later, when a motion was made to reconsider the first vote to admit.

The pleas which won were that the reporters represented the people, that public opinion had helped the strikers, and that the best way to get an accurate report of this convention of immense importance, was to let the press representatives stay there on the spot. Then the suggestion of a Press Committee of delegates to give the news to the correspondents was turned down by the convention.

The routine proceedings in the afternoon were followed by singing, the suggestion having been made that the convention be entertained for a while by some of the "sweet" voices of the organization. A delegate from the Wyoming valley sang a song entitled, "Give Three Cheers for Mitchell, the Strike That We Have Won." Songs and short speeches by other delegates followed, and the striking mine workers for the time being seemed to have forgotten their troubles. At 10 o'clock adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Ovation for Mitchell.  
Without any speechmaking Mr. Mitchell was elected permanent chairman, and National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson was selected as the permanent secretary. Just as the cheering for the election of the two officials was ended President Mitchell walked on the stage. The instant the delegates saw him they rose en masse and cheered their leader for several minutes. After the transaction of some routine business.

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313 Want  
Help  
To-Day.

The Republic of to-day contains the following ads for "Help":  
Housework ..... 70 Seamstresses 11  
Boys ..... 24 Trades ..... 77  
Cooks ..... 19 Miscellaneous 112

Your ad for Help, or for a Situation, in The Republic will be read all over St. Louis and the Great Southwest. And it will bring the right kind of answers.

MISS MUELLER SAYS THAT SHE  
IS YOUNGER'S SPIRITUAL WIFE.

Sweetheart of the Missouri Outlaw Who Committed Suicide at St. Paul Declares That He Is Still Hers and She Will Consecrate Her Life to Vindicating His Name Before the World—Starts to Minnesota From Boise, Where She Has Been in Seclusion.

TELEGRAPHS TO HAVE BODY CREMATED AND HELD FOR HER.



MISS ALINXIA MUELLER.  
Of Boise, Idaho, who says that she was the spiritual wife of Jim Younger.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 20.—Miss Alinxia J. Mueller, the sweetheart and true love of Jim Younger, who committed suicide at St. Paul Saturday night, has been a resident of this city since last August, when she came here for rest and to avoid the publicity that her association with the parole of the Younger boys gave her.

To-day she said:

"Jim wrote me under date of October 12, stating he had given up all hope and was out of work. Saturday he telegraphed me: 'Don't write.'"

"He was driven to this act by his persecutors. I am his wife, understand, spiritually. No scandal has ever attached to my name. But before God he is mine, and mine alone. My life-work will be to place him right before the world."

"I have wired the authorities to cremate his body. It was his request."

Miss Mueller is 29 years of age, and wrote a history of the police and fire departments of St. Paul, and did work on the Salt Lake Herald during the political campaign of 1900. She is now writing a novel.

She will leave this afternoon for St. Paul. She is a woman of independent means.

## YOUNGER'S BODY TO BE BURIED AT LEE'S SUMMIT

Cole Younger Ignores the Request of Miss Mueller to Have Corpse  
Cremated for Her—Suicide Commented Sadly on the Blighting  
Effects of Liberty When He Was Legally Dead  
and Unable to Participate in Business  
Which Would Satisfy His Ambition.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—The body of James Younger to-day lay in the morgue of an undertaking establishment, but an anxious throng that hovered about the place all day was not permitted to look upon the features of the suicide. At the request of Cole Younger, no one but officers and newspaper men were permitted to enter the morgue.

The body, clean and neatly attired in a fancy mesh undersuit as it was found, stretched on a sheet-covered slab, on a frame above it lies an awning of white silk, with silk fringes. The face, which is edged with neatly trimmed iron-gray whiskers, bears no marks of suffering or pain. There is an expression of peace, if not of actual happiness; the hands, are folded across the breast, the nails are neatly manicured in the manner that bespeaks the careful gentleman.

On the right-hand side of the head, half covered by the iron-gray hair, is the wound, which was evidently made by an ill-directed shot, being located three inches above and slightly behind the ear. It is likely that Younger did not attempt to shoot himself in the temple, as do most revolver suicides. He secured a rest for his hand on his pillow and sent the bullet, indiscriminately, at his head. It is probable that he lived for some time after the shot had been fired. When the body was discovered the hand which held the revolver was stretched out beside the body. If death had been instantaneous the hand probably would have been found lying on the pillow. Coroner Miller is of the opinion that Younger suffered no pain after the shot, though it is, according to all indications, remained in the body for several hours.

YOUNGER SUFFERED FROM A DELUSION.  
If John R. Whitaker of Minneapolis had followed his first inclination toward the meeting James Younger the night he died, self slain, the latter would now probably be under detention instead of lying dead in his coffin. Mr. Whitaker is an agent of an insurance company. He said:

"Younger began by informing me that his astral being had been offered a job by an insurance company to write insurance. He said the job suited him first-rate, but when he had signed a contract, but when the company came to look up the matter they found that Jim could not write insurance because he was supposed to be dead and, as his name on an application for insurance could not be more than a fly speck."

"And that's the way of it," he said. "I'm a mere nothing in the world's affairs, but now on, old man, I'm a ghost—the ghost of Jim Younger—who was a man—not an extra good one—but I'm nothing. Walking round here, people might suppose I was alive, and if it was on the square I could write insurance with the best of them, but I'm as dead as Caesar. The insurance company has informed me to-day that it has satisfied itself of my legal nonexistence."

"Why don't you stick to the tobacco trade or some quiet job where you won't be brought so much in contact with people?"

"Well," he said, "I am a man of action. I always was from my youth. What I need is some one to do that will give me a name to beat."

"This thing of standing behind a rail and paying polite to a lot of men who are worse at heart than I ever was is not to me."

"It might be something worth while if Jim Younger, ex-robber and convict, should turn out to be the best insurance man in the State."

"You see, I'm hardly the same man I was when I went into the State prison. In the library I read nearly everything that was ever written about the soul and its manifestations. The fact is, I believe that there is nothing left of me but the soul. Every last rascal on earth has a good spot in him somewhere. Scientific education will do away with penitentiaries some of these days, but I'm dead," and he was dead before anybody else talked with him.

BUTLER IS INDICTED—  
BRIBERY THE CHARGE

True Bill Returned by Grand Jury,  
After Investigation of the Pas-  
sage of Lighting Bill.

RELEASED ON \$20,000 BOND.

State's Evidence Given by Mem-  
bers of the House of Delegates  
Combine Charged With Ac-  
cepting Money for Votes.

In a partial report to Judge Douglas yesterday at noon, the October Grand Jury returned an indictment charging Edward Butler with bribery in connection with the city lighting bill deal.

Circuit Attorney Falk will consult Judge Ryan about the setting of the case this morning.

Information received by Mr. Falk last week is to the effect that, on the day the House met to consider the lighting bill, Butler appeared on the floor. Walking up to the railing, it is charged, he summoned all the members of the combine, and in an undertone, heard only by the nineteen combine members, said: "You are to pass the lighting bill. For passing it you will get \$2500 each, and that's all you'll get."

Butler, according to the informant, then left the House, saying he would be at his office after the bill was passed, and that they might select a man to come after the money. The combine, Mr. Falk is expected to prove, decided on Kelly as the person who should go after the money, and he did so.

Lawyers say it is the first case in the history of jurisprudence where a man is charged with bribing wholesale. The custom, it is charged, has been for the bribe-giver to deal with not more than two or three persons in a legislative body, and they, as members of the combine, were to see that the others voted as he wanted them to.

Deputy Sheriff Jarboe served a capias on Butler half an hour after the indictment was returned in court, and the defendant appeared about 1 o'clock with his lawyer, Thomas J. Rowe, and John H. Bobb, manager of the Planet Property and Financial Company, with offices in the Wainwright building, who lives at No. 1217 Morrison avenue.

Judge Ryan had just adjourned court for dinner, and he instructed Mr. Rowe to return at 2 o'clock to give bond for Butler. Butler was in the courtroom when Mr. Rowe returned, and stated that Judge Ryan would take up the matter of bond at 2 o'clock.

"Will I have to stay here until that time?" asked Butler.

"No; come back at 2 o'clock," answered Chief Deputy Sheriff Sheehan.

DECLARER HE FED PRISONERS  
WHO APPEARED AGAINST HIM.

From the courtroom Butler went down to the jail. When informed that the names of Tamblin, Helms and Schumacher, who were going to turn State's evidence before the Grand Jury, he said he would like to see them to do such a thing. He has been feeding them ever since they have been in jail. I have sent a great deal of money for lawyers who have endeavored to have their bonds reduced. It looks like they are ungrateful. Don't you think so?

"Still I have no complaint to make. I have nothing to fear from anything these men may tell. All they claim to know is by hearsay and that won't go before a jury. I'm unlucky in these matters, for this reason. Every time some fellow has a bill he wanted passed in the Municipal Assembly he'd say that I was back of it. That gave the bill prestige, for all the boys knew that I was reliable."

"As I've often repeated, I know nothing about the lighting bill. I have no interest in one way or the other. That story about me receiving checks for \$45,000 from Jim Campbell is absolutely incorrect. I'll show it when I come to trial."

When Butler went into jail the first man he met was Helms. He spoke to Helms and Delegates and told him that he would like to see him to do such a thing. He has been feeding them ever since they have been in jail. I have sent a great deal of money for lawyers who have endeavored to have their bonds reduced. It looks like they are ungrateful. Don't you think so?

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At 2 o'clock Butler again appeared in the courtroom. John H. Bobb, from whom he purchased the Standard Theater property, had scheduled as his bondsman, making affidavit that he was worth at least \$20,000 above all liabilities. Judge Ryan fixed the bond at \$20,000.

Among the property scheduled by Bobb is twenty-five acres of ground on Goodfellow between Easton avenue and Natural Bridge road; house and lot at No. 1144 Poplar street and property at No. 319 Finlay avenue, which is improved. The bond was given before Judge Ryan, as the case had been certified to his court by the Clerk.

The lighting bill, for the passage of which Butler is charged with paying nineteen members of the House of Delegates, who are also under indictment, \$47,500, was passed November 28, 1901. John K. Murrell, on his return from Mexico, where he had fled to avoid trial on the charge of bribery in connection with the Suburban deal, gave the information on which the combine members, including his brother, E. H. Murrell, were indicted.

Since that time Circuit Attorney Falk has worked diligently to get at the bribe-givers. Recently he caused subpoenas duces tecum ordering James W. Campbell, the broker, and William H. Reed, his cashier, to produce before him the Grand Jury two checks amounting to \$47,500, which the person who gave the Circuit Attorney the information said, Campbell had given to Butler on the day that the lighting bill was passed by the House of Delegates. Mr. Campbell has been out of the city and the subpoenas have not been served on him. Mr. Reed was found and has promised to appear whenever wanted. The indictment against Butler does not state from whom he received the \$47,500.

Charles F. Kelly, one of the House combine members who voted for the passage of the bill, is said to have distributed the \$47,500 to his fellow-members at a "birthday party" at Julius Lehmann's house.

TRAILED FOOTSTEPS OF KELLY  
UNTIL BRIBES WERE GIVEN.

After the combine had passed the bill it is said that Kelly, accompanied by "Kid" Sheridan and Edmund Berach, who were sent along to watch him, went to Butler's office and got the money. The other members of the combine had been instructed to come to Lehmann's house, where a "birthday party" was being given.

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